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Alberta - Industrial Facts.



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ALBERTA

INDUSTRIAL FACTS



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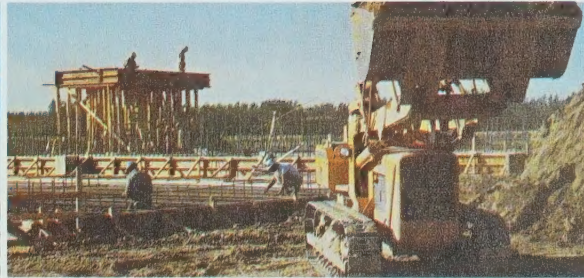


INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Great Canadian Oil Sands plant at night (1), one sign of Alberta's industrial growth which can also be seen in the expanding communications system (2), increasing industrial construction (3), and growing heavy industry (4).



2



4

Manufacturing and mining account for more than one-half of the total net value of production in Alberta. Construction and agriculture each produce approximately one-fifth of the total and the rest is accounted for by trapping, fishing and the generation of electric power. This distribution of economic activity provides the province with a firm financial base on which is being constructed a stable and diversified economy.

Over the past two decades, total net value of production for all industries has increased six and one-half times, with the most marked increase occurring in mining, reflecting the growth of the oil and gas industry. Manufacturing and construction industries have also experienced a steady growth while per capita net value of production in Alberta almost quadrupled over the past twenty years.

1

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

Alberta's expansion is most obvious in her cities such as Calgary (1), populated by industrious, energetic, busy people (2), and Edmonton (3), where buying power is symbolized by the bustling shopping centres (4).



Alberta's market is much more than the one and a half million people residing in the province. The province is the centre of a market of almost six million consumers, stretching from the Pacific coast on the west to the eastern edge of the prairies and from the Arctic Circle to the U.S. border. Its location makes the province the logical distribution point not only for the four western Canadian provinces but also for the North West Territories and the Yukon in Canada's rapidly developing northland.

2



3



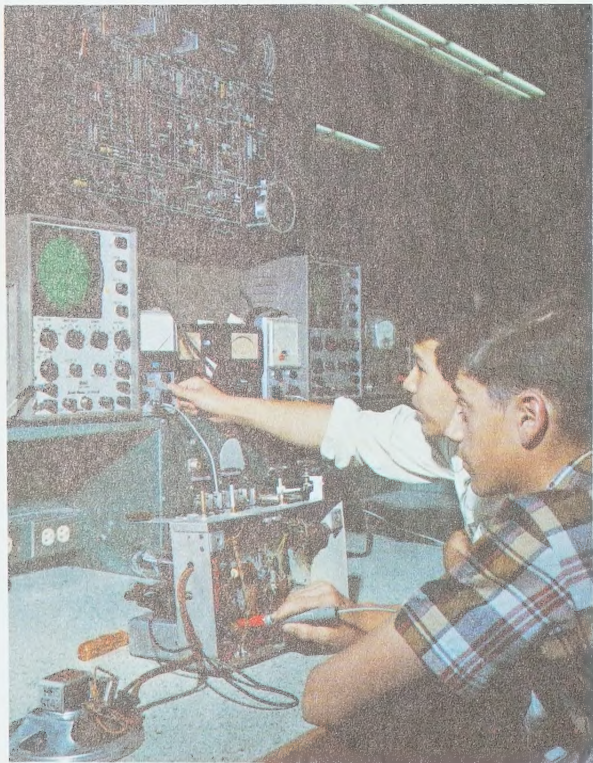
The provincial population has been increasing more rapidly than any other province, almost ten per cent over a five year period. The geographic centre of population is 375 miles north of the U.S.-Canadian border, providing a natural base for communications with the northern territories. The province contains seven metropolitan centres with populations over 7,500. Urban residents account for approximately two-thirds of the total, with almost half of all Albertans living in Edmonton and Calgary.



4

3

HUMAN RESOURCES



The people of Alberta are ambitious, productive and imaginative. Unemployment is low. Over the past few years, an average of less than 2.5 per cent of the labour force has been without work. Personal income in the province exceeds the national average and the high per capita retail sales figure reflects the province's affluence.

Industry and business are ensured an adequate supply of well-trained manpower through the combination of an efficient apprentice training program and a diversified educational system.

Education at the university level is provided by the Universities of Alberta, Calgary and Lethbridge. Junior Colleges are located at nine different points in the province. The Alberta Institutes of Technology, in Edmonton and Calgary, provide the necessary theoretical knowledge and professional skills required for semi-professional positions, such as industrial technicians. Three Agricultural and Vocational Colleges are maintained by the provincial government to provide education in farming and related occupations.



Adult Vocational Training Centres offer trade-training to those seeking new skills.

The apprenticeship training program, often termed the finest in Canada, is geared to supply skilled personnel to fit specific needs. Representative groups of Alberta employers and employees may request that an apprenticeship training program be organized for a trade they believe requires the additional trained personnel. Assistance is provided for in-plant training to supplement the education and apprenticeship programs.

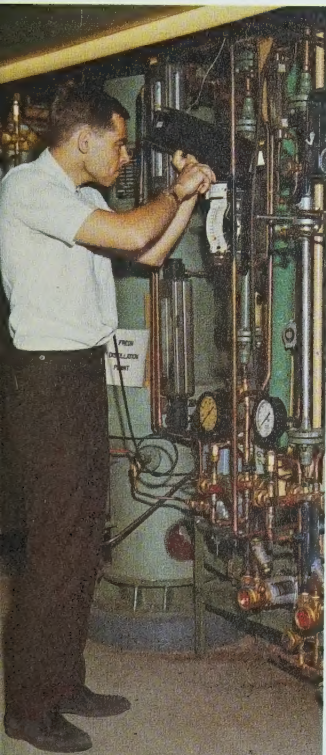
Labour, management and government in Alberta have worked together through the years to establish an enviable record of industrial peace. Fewer man days have been lost in Alberta through work stoppages in relation to industrial working time than in any other province. This is largely due to the fact that proposed changes in labour legislation are discussed by labour, management, government and other public bodies concerned before any revisions are made.

A progressive system of technical education and apprenticeship training provides a continuous source of manpower for electronics (1), skilled trades (2), technical maintenance (3), general construction (4), clerical work (5) and the communications industry (6).



3

4



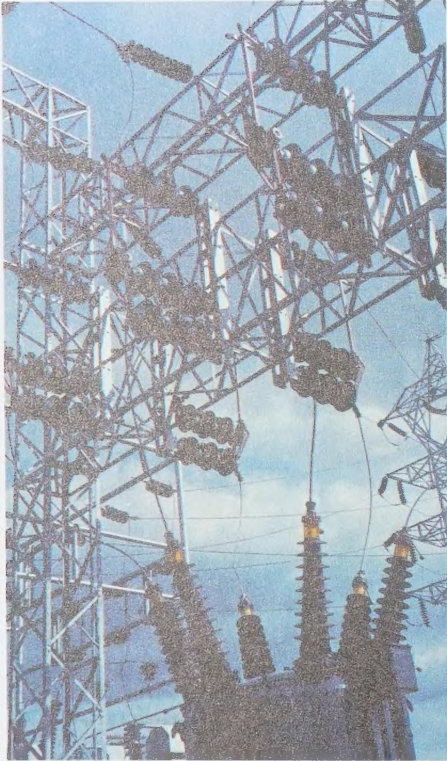
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5

NATURAL RESOURCES

1



2



Alberta's agricultural, forestry and mining industries provide a wealth of industrial raw materials, the base of an ever-increasing diversification of manufacturing. The forest industry produces lumber, plywood, pulp and round timber from the more than 60,000 square miles of timbered land. Mining, in addition to tremendous reserves of natural gas, petroleum and coal, offers many important industrial minerals including salt, silica sand, clay, limestone, bentonite, gypsum, iron ore and almost all of Canada's output of sulphur.

Alberta contains approximately 50 per cent of Canada's coal reserves, more than 80 per cent of the natural gas and natural gas liquids in the country and 89 per cent of the nation's petroleum reserves. These figures do not include the 300 billion barrels of recoverable synthetic petroleum contained in the Athabasca Oil Sands deposit. Crude oil and natural gas are

converted by a number of oil refineries and gas processing plants into useable fuels, lubricants and petrochemical feed stocks. A network of pipelines carries the products to almost every region of the province.

These resources make the province a natural centre for manufacturing operations which require large quantities of low cost fuel or power. Alberta's natural gas rates are the lowest on the North American continent.

An almost unlimited supply of electric power can be produced from Alberta's energy storehouse. Only a fraction of the hydro-power possibilities have been developed and the tremendous reserves of coal and natural gas provide low-cost fuels for thermal generation. Power is distributed to all areas of the province by a grid of main high-voltage feeders and lesser transmission lines totalling almost 15,500 miles.

Industry in Alberta is fed by her sources of raw materials. Generous water power and low cost fuel produce ample electricity (1). A flourishing food and beverage industry is nourished by livestock (2) and grain (3) production. Alberta's timber areas support an active forest products industry (4) and the search for new reserves of oil continues successfully (5).



NATURAL RESOURCES continued



Alberta reaps a rich harvest of natural resources with the processing of natural gas into useable fuel (1), mining coal for use in electrical generation (2), and tons of sulphur extracted from the natural gas (3). Pipelines carry gas and oil to all parts of the province and to points as far distant as Quebec and California (4).



3



4



9

1



2



Alberta produces both the raw materials and the fuel used in this natural gas-fired cement kiln (1); domestic and wild pelts for her fur industry (2); silica sand for the manufacture of various glass products (3); and a variety of timber suitable for the production of plywood, pulp and lumber (4).

3



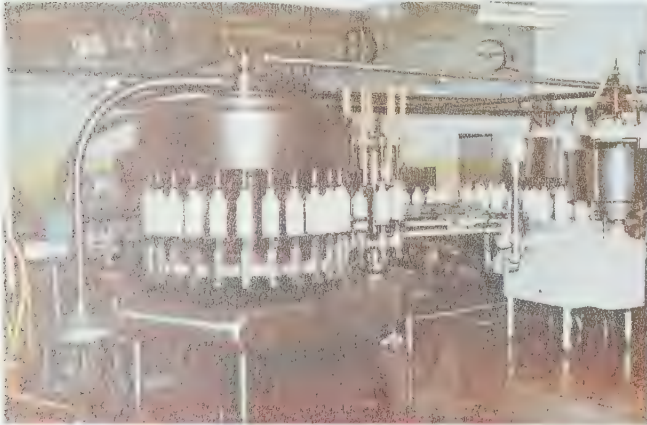
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MANUFACTURING

A combination of favorable location factors make Alberta ideal for manufacturing. Value of manufacturers' shipments increases every year, with the percentage of value contributed by the processing of such food and beverage products as milk (1), carrots (2), potatoes (3), meat (4) and sugar beets (5) taking second place to the products of a diversified manufacturing industry including telephones (6), drill bits (7), structural steel (8), plastic goods (9), tires (10), clothing (11), and TV tubes (12).

1



3



4



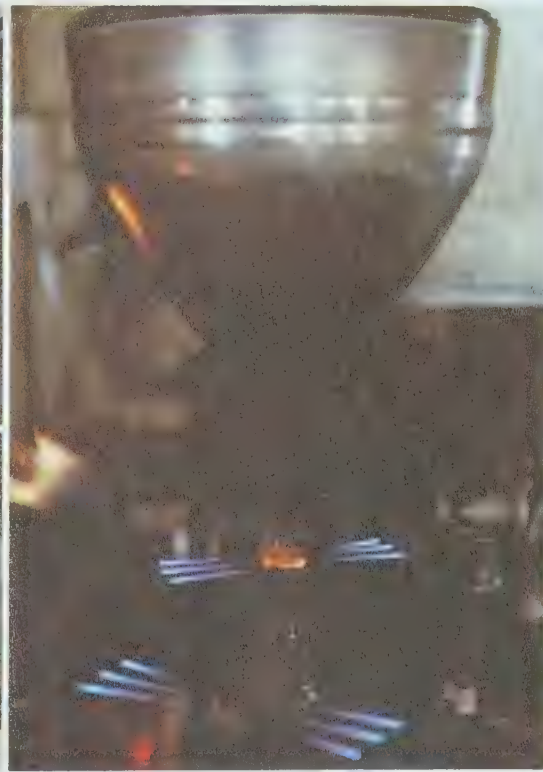
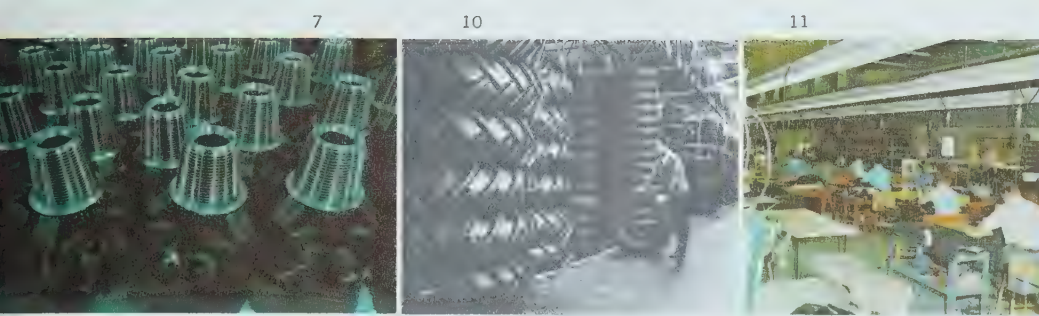
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TAX ADVANTAGES

The firm financial position of the provincial government . . . debt free, with ample reserves . . . gives Alberta the lowest tax bill of all the Canadian provinces. Solid sources of income ensure that this agreeable situation extends a long way into the future, that there will be a minimum escalation of tax demands. The province has no sales tax or estate tax. Provincial and municipal per capita expenditures are the highest in Canada, with per capita taxation the lowest. Property taxes on industry are on an equalized assessment basis, ensuring equality of treatment throughout the province.

TRANSPORTATION

1



2



1. Freight and luggage are loaded for a flight into northern Alberta.
2. A section of the four-lane, divided highway joining Edmonton and Calgary.
3. Raw materials and finished products are transported within the province and beyond its boundaries by train . . .
4. and by truck, as well as a combination of both methods.
5. Alberta airports are major terminals for national and international east-west traffic as well as over-the-pole flights.

3



5



4

Lines of communication between Alberta and the remainder of the western Canada market lie east and west along two major highways. The Trans-Canada Highway traverses the southern section of the province while the central area has a direct connection with the west coast through the new Yellow-head Route. The north-south link between these two main routes is provided by a four-lane divided highway joining Calgary and Edmonton. Alberta's extensive network of modern highways provides the only all-paved route to the Alaska Highway and joins the North West Territories with the rest of Canada by road, via the Mackenzie Highway.

Two transcontinental railways service the southern half of the province and are connected to the north-west section by a third rail line. The Alberta Resources Railway, what may be the last major railway construction project in Canada, taps resource-rich areas that are otherwise inaccessible. The Great Slave Lake Railway provides access to the natural resources of the North West Territories. An inland water transportation system extends north along the Athabasca and Slave Rivers from Great Slave Lake to the Arctic Ocean.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

Business and industry flourish in Alberta through the initiative of the individual working in a free enterprise system, with a minimum of interference from the provincial government, whose responsibility is to provide an environment conducive to growth and development. To accomplish this, a number of government agencies have been established in the Department of Industry and Tourism to assist industry in a variety of areas.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH provides information on markets, availability of raw materials, plant sites, water, energy, labour and other industrial location factors; assists manufacturers in making licensing arrangements; encourages the sale and export of Alberta-made goods and provides, on request, special information on urban centres or regions of the province.

THE ALBERTA BUREAU OF STATISTICS gathers, analyzes, and publishes statistics pertinent to the economic development of Alberta. Current and long term trends and indicators are documented and analyzed, and special market surveys are conducted on the initiative of the Bureau or at the request of interested businessmen.

THE ALBERTA COMMERCIAL CORPORATION offers to Alberta manufacturing industries three types of financial assistance. It will purchase raw materials for sale and delivery to a client company as requested; finance the purchase of production equipment where no suitable arrangement can be made with other institutions; and assist in the purchase of land and buildings.

THE RESEARCH COUNCIL OF ALBERTA maintains an Industrial and Engineering Services Division which offers a technical information service to assist industries with technical problems and an industrial engineering service to help solve production problems. Research and testing projects may in some cases be undertaken for industry on a contract basis. The scope of these services is very broad, with the full facilities of the Research Council pilot plant available for this purpose.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

contact the nearest representative of the

ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND TOURISM
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH at:

EDMONTON, ALBERTA
1820 Centennial Building

CALGARY, ALBERTA
Room 905, J. J. Bowlen Building

MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA
Arcade Building

LACOMBE, ALBERTA
P.O. Box 99
Provincial Building

PEACE RIVER, ALBERTA
P.O. Box 641
Provincial Building

ST. PAUL, ALBERTA
Provincial Building

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90014
Ste. 703, 510 W. Sixth Street
U.S.A.

LONDON, W.1, ENGLAND
Alberta House
37 Hill Street

TOKYO, JAPAN
8th Floor Yamaguchi Building
2-1-1, Shinbashi, Minato-ku



Prepared by the Alberta Government Publicity Bureau for the
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH
J. L. Snary, Director

ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND TOURISM

Hon. F. H. Peacock
Minister

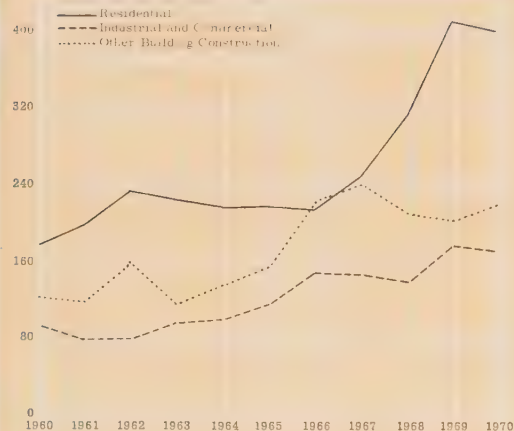
R. G. McFarlane
Deputy Minister

C O N S T R U C T I O N

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY ALBERTA CITIES, 1960 AND 1970

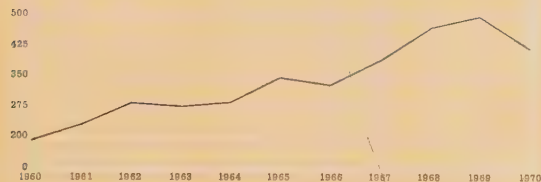
	1960 \$	1970 \$
Calgary (Metro)	73,714,000	175,764,000
Camrose	2,176,000	996,000
Drumheller	871,000	474,000
Edmonton (Metro)	70,096,000	136,951,000
Grande Prairie	2,532,000	4,008,000
Lethbridge	5,084,000	27,633,000
Lloydminster	1,082,000	1,707,000
Medicine Hat	4,960,000	6,101,000
Red Deer	5,970,000	6,508,000
Wetaskiwin	<u>1,374,000</u>	<u>774,000</u>
TOTAL	167,859,000	360,916,000

Millions of Dollars



VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK PERFORMED
BY MAJOR CATEGORY, ALBERTA 1960-1970

Millions of Dollars



TOTAL VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED, ALBERTA 1960-1970

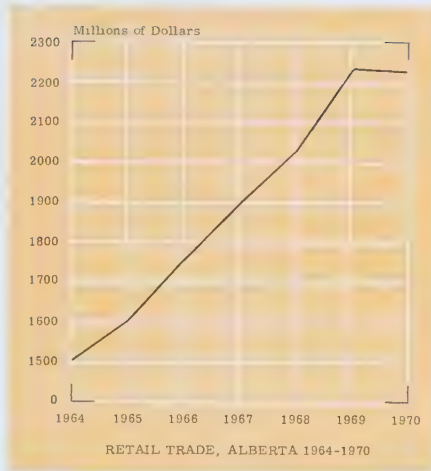
TOTAL VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED ALBERTA, 1960 AND 1970

	1960 \$	1970 \$
Alberta	199,121,000	417,739,000

CONSUMER MARKET DATA

RETAIL TRADE, ALBERTA 1961-1970

	<u>Total Value</u> \$
1961	1,272,394,000
1962	1,367,665,000
1963	1,425,520,000
1964	1,507,821,000
1965	1,606,756,000
1966	1,757,352,000
1967	1,885,655,000
1968	2,028,022,000
1969	2,234,700,000
1970	2,227,360,000

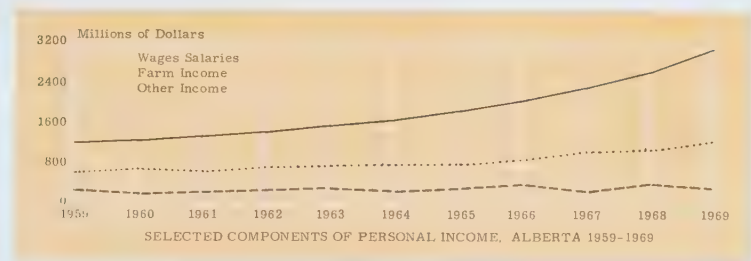


CHEQUES CASHED IN CLEARING CENTRES 1960 AND 1970

	<u>1960</u> \$	<u>1970</u> \$
Calgary	8,773,941,000	28,896,068,000
Edmonton	5,975,975,000	21,106,965,000
Lethbridge	488,953,000	1,233,107,000
Medicine Hat	225,390,000	472,695,000
TOTAL	15,465,259,000	51,708,835,000

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME ALBERTA AND CANADA, 1959 AND 1969

	<u>1959</u> \$	<u>1969</u> \$
Alberta	1,595	2,915
Canada	1,569	2,913

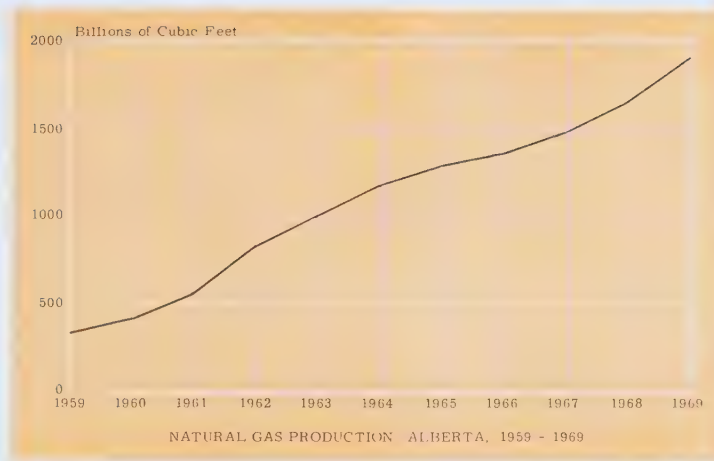


N A T U R A L G A S

NATURAL GAS RESERVES, PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS ALBERTA, 1959-1969

	<u>Reserves*</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Exports</u>
	M. M. C. F.	M. M. C. F.	M. M. C. F.
1959	27,251,000	348,639	123,487
1960	31,184,000	420,958	185,871
1961	31,232,000	566,576	279,163
1962	32,373,000	843,005	468,028
1963	32,947,000	1,004,796	532,162
1964	35,211,000	1,183,841	608,687
1965	37,537,000	1,289,530	664,934
1966	38,072,000	1,355,017	700,103
1967	39,720,000	1,465,497	760,562
1968	43,432,000	1,646,598	882,318
1969	45,196,000	1,893,595	1,042,538

proved remaining marketable reserves, 1959-1969



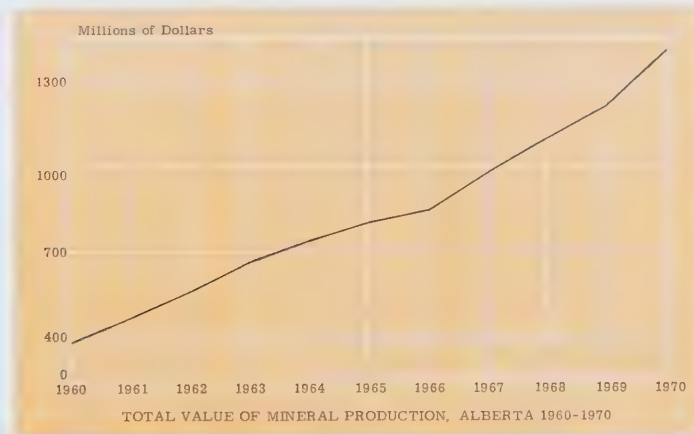
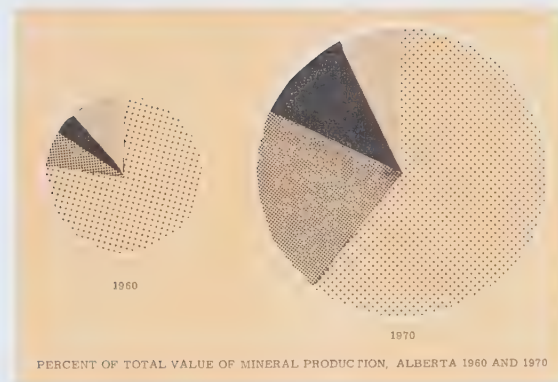
In Alberta, industry is supplied with natural gas on a firm delivery basis at rates which are the lowest in North America. Thus Alberta gas is attractive as a fuel or as a raw material source for petrochemical manufacturing. For rates, contract terms and other information pertaining to natural gas service, contact:

Canadian Western Natural Gas Co. Ltd., 140 - 6 Avenue S.W., Calgary
 Northwestern Utilities Ltd., 10040 - 104 Street, Edmonton
 Plains-Western Gas and Electric Ltd., 9924 - 63 Avenue, Edmonton
 The City of Medicine Hat, Medicine Hat
 Lloydminster Gas Co. Ltd., Lloydminster
 Northland Utilities Ltd., 10040 - 104 Street, Edmonton
 Canadian Industrial Gas and Oil Ltd., 640 - 8 Avenue S.W., Calgary

MINERAL PRODUCTION

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION ALBERTA, 1960 and 1970

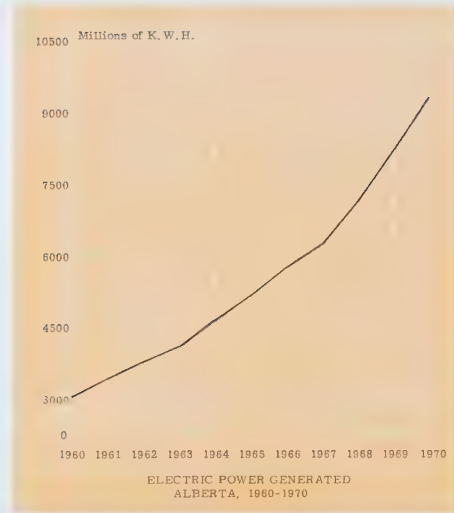
Product:	1960 \$	1970 \$
Crude Petroleum	302,841,423	845,270,000
Natural Gas	34,148,675	299,903,000
Natural Gas By-Products	14,021,998	153,339,000
Sulphur	3,650,145	29,255,900
Cement	11,474,865	20,165,000
Sand and Gravel	11,858,520	10,000,000
Coal	11,516,842	25,656,000
Other	5,831,542	9,914,580
TOTAL	395,344,010	1,393,503,480



RANKING OF CANADIAN PROVINCES ACCORDING TO VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1970

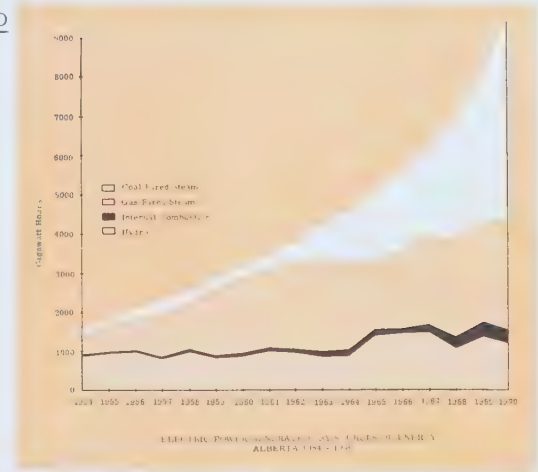
Province:	Value \$
Ontario	1,631,978,500
ALBERTA	1,393,503,480
Quebec	798,565,390
British Columbia	495,582,430
Saskatchewan	392,507,660
Newfoundland	358,350,100
Manitoba	333,261,820
Yukon and Northwest Territories	204,721,410
New Brunswick	101,192,420
Nova Scotia	58,557,990
Prince Edward Island	500,000

ELECTRIC POWER



ELECTRIC POWER GENERATED ALBERTA, 1960-1970

Year	Gigawatt Hours
1960	3,126
1961	3,451
1962	3,767
1963	4,141
1964	4,654
1965	5,187
1966	5,739
1967	6,284
1968	7,119
1969	8,206
1970	9,332



Over 75 Per Cent of the Electric Power Generating Capacity in Alberta is Privately Owned; the Remainder is Publicly Owned.

Alberta's abundance of energy resources is reflected in attractively priced electric power.

Quotations may be obtained from:

Private Power Companies

Calgary Power Ltd., 110 - 12 Avenue S. W., Calgary
Canadian Utilities Ltd., Milner Building, Edmonton
Northland Utilities Ltd., Milner Building, Edmonton

Public Power Companies

City of Edmonton
City of Lethbridge
City of Medicine Hat

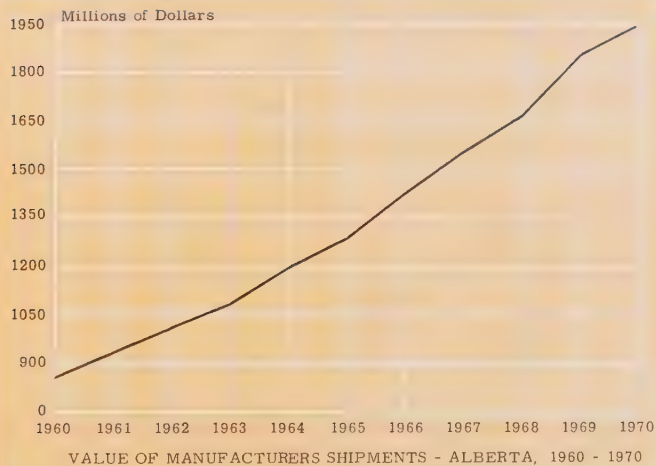
M A N U F A C T U R I N G

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION - ALBERTA, 1960 AND 1970

	1960	Percent of Total	1970*	Percent of Total
	\$	%	\$	%
Agriculture	329,278,000	21.5	625,000,000	18.1
Manufacturing	339,377,000	22.1	650,000,000	18.8
Mining	349,115,000	22.7	1,270,000,000	36.8
Construction	445,551,000	29.0	790,000,000	22.9
Other	<u>72,594,000</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>117,000,000</u>	<u>3.4</u>
TOTAL	1,535,915,000	100.0	3,452,000,000	100.0

VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS SHIPMENTS ALBERTA, 1960 AND 1970

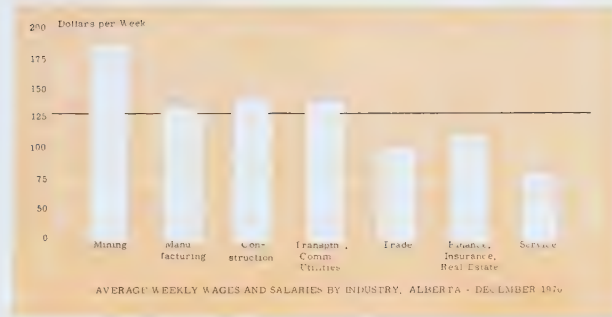
	1960 \$	1970 \$
Food and Beverages	351,000,000	770,000,000
Textile Industries	7,500,000	13,000,000
Clothing Industries	11,700,000	21,000,000
Wood Industries	39,400,000	110,000,000
Furniture and Fixture Industries	9,200,000	18,000,000
Paper and Allied Industries	41,100,000	58,000,000
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	30,100,000	64,000,000
Primary Metal Industries	50,300,000	166,000,000
Metal Fabricating Industries	52,600,000	140,000,000
Machinery Industries	5,000,000	30,000,000
Transportation Equip- ment Industries	26,200,000	65,000,000
Electrical Products Industries	5,900,000	30,000,000
Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries	55,700,000	105,000,000
Petroleum Refineries	108,400,000	185,000,000
Chemical and Chemical Products Industries	57,900,000	117,000,000
Miscellaneous Manu- facturing Industries	<u>8,000,000</u>	<u>50,000,000</u>
TOTAL	860,000,000	1,942,000,000



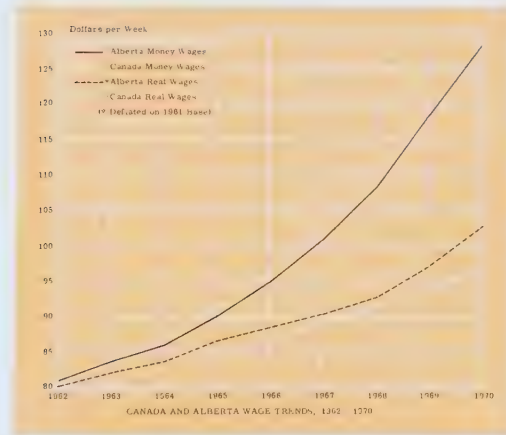
L A B O U R

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES BY INDUSTRY, ALBERTA DECEMBER 1970

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Average Weekly Wage or Salary</u> \$
Mining, Including Milling	188.90
Manufacturing	138.49
Construction	144.77
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	144.04
Trade	105.00
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	115.70
Service	84.98
Average Industrial Composite	127.88



HOURLY WAGE RATES, SPECIFIED JOBS, ALBERTA 1971



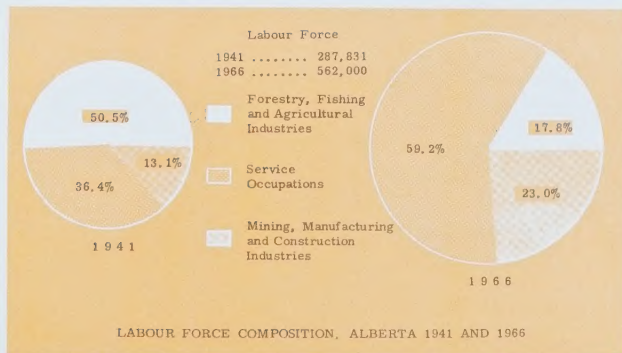
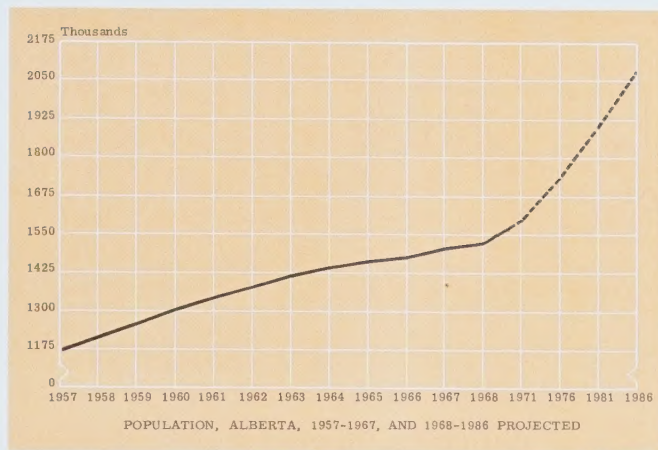
	<u>Calgary and Zone</u> \$	<u>Edmonton and Zone</u> \$	<u>Lethbridge</u> \$	<u>Medicine Hat and Suffield</u> \$	<u>Red Deer and Penhold</u> \$
Boilermakers (on construction, erection & repair)	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55
Bricklayers and Stonemasons	4.55	4.55	4.45	4.55	4.55
Carpenters and Joiners	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70
Electricians (inside wiremen)	5.55	5.55	5.35	4.90	5.55
Labourers	3.60	3.60	3.05	2.40	3.60
Painters (brush)	4.50	4.50	4.15	4.15	4.50
Plasterers	5.20	5.25	5.20	5.20	5.25
Plumbers, Steamfitters, and Gas Fitters	5.45	5.95	5.30	5.20	5.30
Roofers (built-up)	4.35	4.80	4.35	4.35	4.80
Sheet Metal Workers	5.45	5.55	5.05	5.05	5.55
Structural Steel Erectors	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
Truck Drivers	3.70	3.70	3.15	2.50	3.70
Welders and Burners (acetylene or electric)	4.70	4.30	4.70	4.70	4.70

The minimum wage in Alberta is \$1.55 per hour. In recent years, according to the Federal Department of Labour, the proportion of man-days lost through work stoppages in relation to total man-days worked is lower in Alberta than in any other province. Alberta's enviable record of industrial peace is an indication of the soundness of the Alberta Labour Act and its acceptance by employers and employees.

POPULATION

POPULATION COMPARISON, ALBERTA CITIES AND TOTAL ALBERTA, 1961 AND 1971

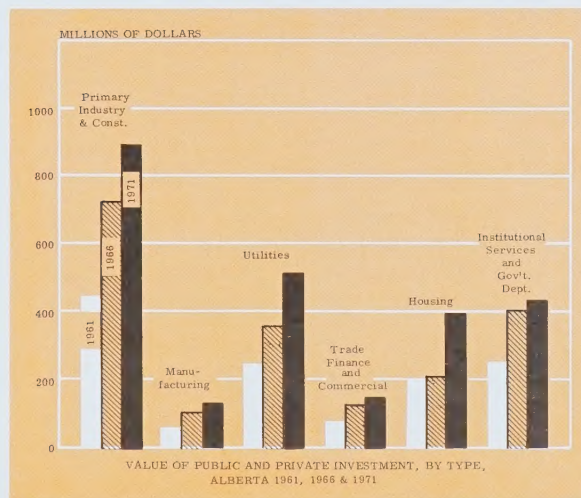
	1961 No.	1971 No.
Calgary (Metro)	279,062	400,000
Camrose	6,939	8,903
Drumheller	2,931	5,240
Edmonton (Metro)	337,568	465,000
Grande Prairie	8,352	12,054
Lethbridge	35,454	40,856
Lloydminster (Alberta portion)	2,944	4,308
Medicine Hat	24,484	25,713
Red Deer	19,612	26,907
Wetaskiwin	5,300	6,586
ALBERTA	1,331,944	1,624,000



POPULATION, RURAL AND URBAN, ALBERTA, 1941, 1951, 1961, AND 1966

	Total No.	Rural No.	Urban No.
1941	796,169	545,564	250,605
1951	939,501	509,413	430,088
1961	1,331,944	480,368	851,576
1966	1,463,203	455,796	1,007,407

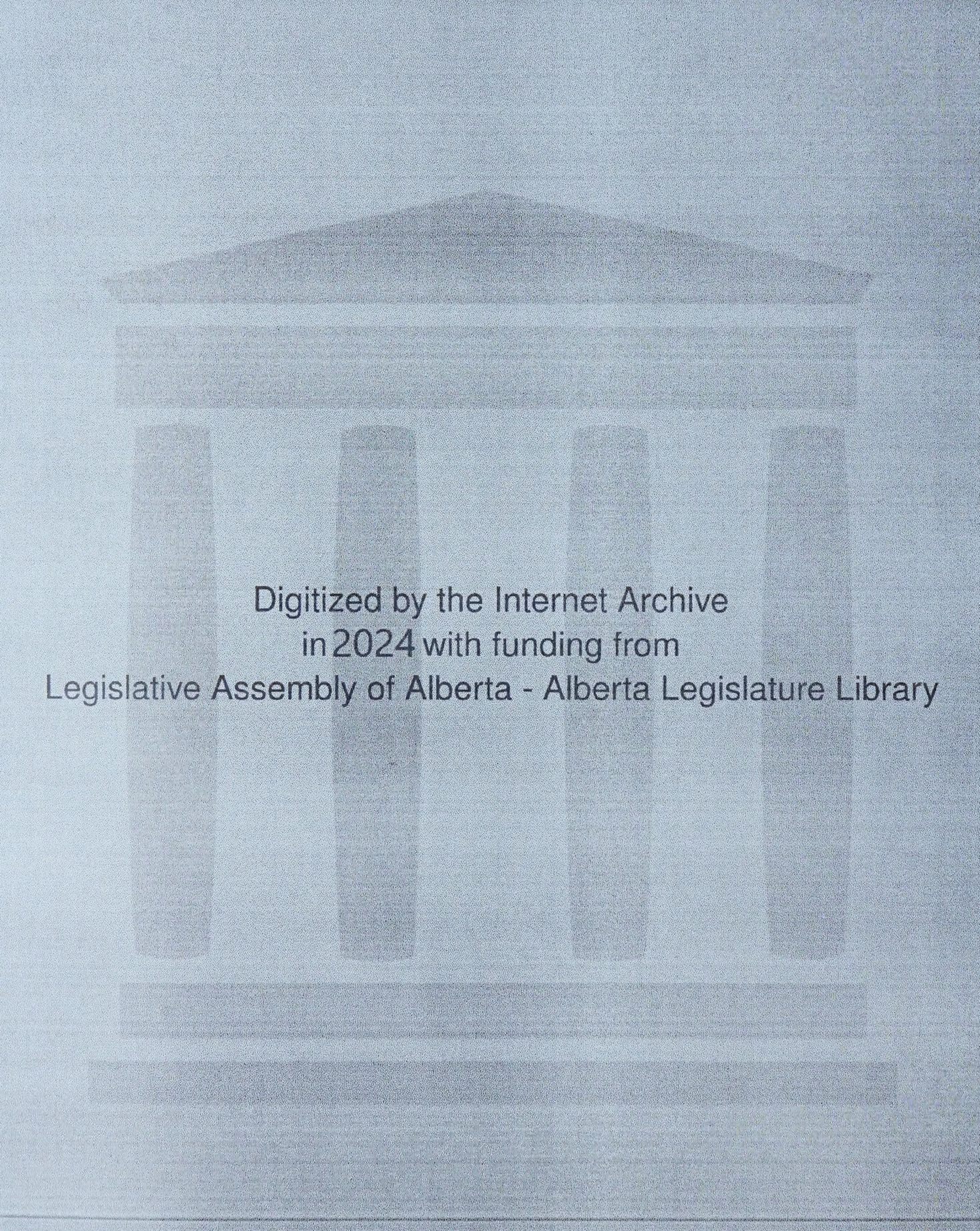
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT



VALUE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT,
CANADA AND ALBERTA 1961, 1966, 1967-71

Year	Canada millions of dollars	Alberta	Canada per capita \$	Alberta per capita \$
1961	11,193.0	1,269.9	613.71	953.42
1966	19,455.0	1,944.3	972.03	1,328.80
1967	20,022.0	2,094.1	981.23	1,405.44
1968	20,473.0	2,173.1	986.94	1,424.05
1969	22,190.0	2,399.4	1,053.61	1,537.09
1970	23,101.0	2,464.9	1,080.65	1,540.56
1971	25,058.0	2,528.2	1,162.19	1,590.02

Investment in new buildings and equipment by the public, by industry and by governments is a prerequisite for economic growth. Spurred by expenditures on oil and gas facilities, investment in Alberta on a per capita basis compares very favourably with other regions in Canada.



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